

Land Use and Community Development Sector Plan



AGRICULTURAL SECTOR PLAN



BIODIVERSITY AND HABITAT SECTOR PLAN



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SECTOR PLAN



ENERGY SECTOR PLAN



FORESTRY SECTOR PLAN



LAND USE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PLAN



OCEANS AND COASTAL RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEMS SECTOR PLAN



PUBLIC HEALTH SECTOR PLAN



TRANSPORTATION SECTOR PLAN



WATER SECTOR PLAN



Land Use and Community Development Sector Plan

Introduction

In looking to implement the broad spirit of *Safeguarding California* and Governor Brown’s Executive Order B-30-15, it was clear that the role land use and community development policies play in bolstering the state’s resilience to climate impacts needed to be addressed in a distinct document. While *Safeguarding California* includes chapters on relevant sectors like public health, transportation, emergency services, and energy, there is the need to address how state government can help develop policies that protect people, their homes, and their communities from the effects of climate change. After all, climate change affects people, and adaptation needs to happen where they live; this plan reflects the policy response to that reality.

This plan addresses state policies and programs related to land use and community development together because the two issues are linked in the way they shape social and spatial environments. The key for state policy is to ensure that communities can be located in places and developed in ways that make them more able to withstand and recover from climate threats. On one hand, land use decisions can ensure that communities and infrastructure are located to minimize the effect of climate impacts like sea-level rise, wildfires, and flooding. On the other hand, community development policy can help create sustainable and efficient communities with better access to transit options and other resources that will make residents more able to respond to disasters. In conjunction with each other, these two policy areas can spur communities that are more self-sufficient, more tightly knit, and more sustainable.

Given the uniqueness of communities throughout California and variety of climate impacts,

grassroots adaptation actions for communities will be essential.

Actions must be tailored to local conditions and involve residents, neighborhoods, businesses, and local and regional governments. Land use decisions, a

crucial contributor to developing resilient communities, are well suited at the local and regional level. The State can play a variety of roles in building regional, local, and grassroots capacity for climate adaptation. This plan considers the capacity of three state entities to promote adaptation in the area of land use and community development: the Department of Housing and Community Development, the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research, and the Strategic Growth Council.

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The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) is a key player and leader in the Land Use and Community Development sector. Its mission is to “provide leadership, policies and programs to preserve and expand safe and affordable housing opportunities and promote strong communities for all Californians,” which will require an increasing focus on guarding against worsening climate impacts. HCD can shape statewide housing policy, mobile home regulation, and community development grant programs to promote climate adaptation across California.

The Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR) engages in long-range planning and research, taking on the role as the state’s comprehensive planning agency. OPR takes on important roles regarding the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), guidelines for general plans, and other policy support for local governments. OPR plays an important role in developing tools and guidance for local governments while helping articulate and implement Governor Brown’s vision for the environment and land use.

The Strategic Growth Council (SGC) is chaired by the director of OPR and made up of the secretaries of the Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency, the Natural Resources Agency, the Transportation Agency, the Health and Human Services Agency, the Environmental Protection Agency, and three public members; it plays an important role in coordinating environmental,

public health, transportation, housing, and climate policy. The SGC has invested over \$150 million to support sustainable community planning and urban greening, and its Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program is on the cutting edge of land use and community development policy in the state.

These three actors, in conjunction with leading agencies in other sectors, show how state decision makers are making important strides in land use and community development policy and pursuing a broader vision of sustainable resilient communities. This plan provides an overview of the vulnerabilities that make adaptation action in land use and community development policy necessary, and proposes a series of principles that can guide ongoing and future work in this sector.

Three important priority areas for state action then serve to classify current adaptation initiatives while structuring a framework for concrete next steps. Safeguarding California focuses on adaptation according to many sectors, but the elements of this plan illustrate how state policy can empower local and regional efforts to achieve holistic resilience against climate impacts.

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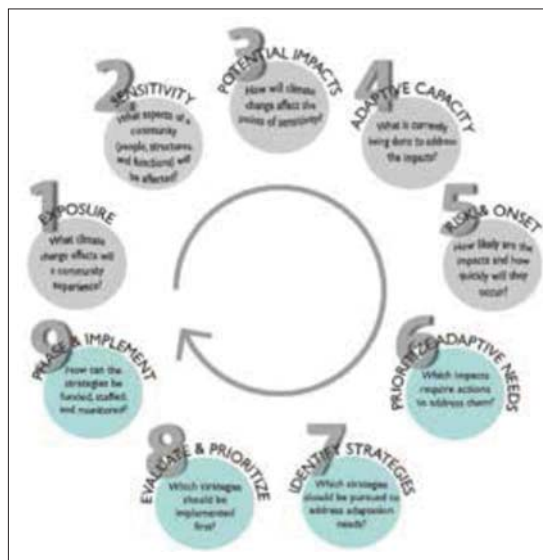


Vulnerability Assessment

California’s population is vulnerable to many harmful effects of climate change. Our communities are beginning to understand these issues and many are acting in order to mitigate potential effects. However, the diversity of people and places in our State poses great challenges to safeguarding against climate impacts. Almost every city, county, or town is vulnerable to at least one, if not several, effects of climate change, and planning and being equipped to handle all of them is a daunting task. Many climate change impacts will exacerbate existing hazards. Modifying or expanding on existing policies and programs will address some of these hazards, while others will require institutional changes to address the impacts of climate change. Leadership at the local level has resulted in significant improvements in state policy and program implementation over time. The issue of climate change necessitates state, regional and local leadership more than ever.

While other sectors examine the impacts climate change will have on a specific issue area like agriculture or transportation, this plan encourages looking at the ways that climate will affect places, structures, and people. To address the unique challenges to land use and community development policy formation from climate change, robust vulnerability assessments are needed at a local, regional and state level. Accordingly, the Adaptation Planning Guide (APG)¹ —a tool developed by the Natural Resources Agency and the Office of Emergency Services—serves to help regional and local communities in proactively addressing the unavoidable consequences of climate change. The companion document “Defining Regional and Local Impacts” provides step-by-step guidance in assessing and addressing vulnerabilities. These steps are presented here:

¹ http://resources.ca.gov/climate_adaptation/local_government/adaptation_planning_guide.html



These steps break down the complex and considerable issues at hand for local and regional authorities, and make action manageable. Vulnerability assessments and adaptation strategies should also be scalable from the regional level down to a local and neighborhood level to best assist in identifying needs and prioritizing actions. The State will continue to provide guidance on vulnerability assessments and climate adaptation strategies for local jurisdictions. Increased thought and planning must be given to where and how we locate our growing population, and how our existing communities can become resilient to climate impacts. A commitment to working with vulnerable populations and disadvantaged communities will be particularly important to build towards a more equitable and resilient California.



Principles for Adaptation

This plan looks at the concrete steps that are underway and planned for the future, but bold actions for adaptation should reflect a set of principles.

Safeguarding California offers recommendations for natural resources management, infrastructure, emergency services, and public health that build on state agencies’ missions to protect California’s people, property, and environment. This plan broadens the foundation created by *Safeguarding California* by presenting principles to guide creating resilience through land use and community development in a way that is also consistent with other ongoing objectivess.

There are already numerous examples of principles of adaptation such as those offered by the Alliance of Regional Collaboratives for Climate Adaptation (ARCCA). For the State of California to outline specific principles of adaptation one must look at the larger picture of how state actions interact with other efforts underway and support the state’s most vulnerable communities.

The principles outlined below are derived from existing goals and priorities to create “exciting, safe places to live” where “people live in harmony with the land,” can help guide and assess ongoing and future efforts to reduce climate impacts and prepare for climate risks through land use and community development³⁶:

Equity, Sustainability and Choice: Promote vibrant and safe communities that have an

affordable mix of safe and decent housing choices for different income categories

Economic Development: Retain and expand a diversity of jobs and businesses to improve and sustain economic prosperity and community resiliency

Location and Connectivity: Seek to address barriers and promote housing and communities with access and connectivity to decent infrastructure, natural infrastructure, mobility choices, education, jobs, open space and other community needs in a manner that seeks to preserve environmental resources and avoid or ably adapt to climate change

Resilience in Existing and New Communities: Improve housing conditions, choices, and community development deficiencies that especially impact disadvantaged and special needs populations while mitigating displacement and creating opportunity to minimize or avoid the impacts of climate change

Innovation: Collaborate on innovative models that will help California’s communities and environment be sustainable, equitable and adaptable under changing climatic conditions.

Community-Led Capacity: Provide resources and assistance to catalyze communities to improve their capacity and be resilient to the impacts of

³⁶1978 Environmental Goals and Policy Report, page 8



climate change, especially in disproportionately affected areas such as disadvantaged communities or vulnerable and special needs populations

Awareness and Responsiveness: Increase awareness of climate risks through improved social cohesion and communication tools

Collaboration: Promote regional collaboration between local, state, and federal government, NGOs, local action collaborative, environmental

groups and academics for climate adaptation options and implementation.

Improved Data: Support the integration of climate science, sector-based state activity, and meaningful adaptation activities in California communities.

The above principles help lay the foundation for what the State is striving to implement, allowing for open evaluation of current actions and the steps that need to be taken next.

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Current Actions

While setting policy goals and statewide planning objectives related to land use and community development is important, where the State’s greatest impact may be felt is in the development of funding programs, coordinated planning and requirements and targeted technical assistance to local and regional partners. Each of these three areas helps build local and grassroots capacity for adaptation.

Analyzing how ongoing policies and programs address the effects of climate change, while still providing locals with needed resources, is an increasing area of focus. Communities often lack the resources they need to implement comprehensive policies that promote resilience against climate impacts; in this section, the highlights of State efforts to facilitate and enable local climate adaptation illustrate an ongoing effort to change that fact. For a more complete list of State actions, see Appendix A.

COORDINATE PLANNING, POLICY, REQUIREMENTS AND REGULATIONS

The state carries out a variety of planning, policies and requirements related to land use and community development. Major functions related

to planning include the Environmental Goals and Policy Report, General Plan Guidelines, State Housing Plan, California Transportation Plan and California Water Plan. Other important functions related to land use and community development include review of housing elements of the general plan and state housing law. The following plans and processes show the concerted effort to articulate the State’s holistic and coordinated vision for resilient and sustainable communities.

Environmental Goals and Policy Report (EGPR): Enacted along with various other environmental statutes in the early 1970s, the EGPR examines a 20-30 year statewide future and consists of goals and policy statements to achieve those goals. Recently, the EGPR was amended with



the State Planning Priorities (Government Code Section 65041.1). OPR prepares the report, and is currently revising a draft update that will look at how California can achieve its climate and environmental goals in a coordinated and holistic way.

General Plan Guidelines: Local general plans are the fundamental document guiding the physical development of communities and consist of seven mandated elements (e.g., land use, circulation, housing, conservation). Local land use decisions must be consistent with the general plan. OPR prepares and is currently updating the general plan guidelines which will include resources, data, tools and model policies. Local governments’ general plans must also address adaptation in several ways. For example, among other things, a general plan must include:

- A “safety element for the protection of the community from any unreasonable risks associated with ... flooding; and wild land and urban fires.” (Gov. Code, § 65302(g)(1).)
- A land use element that addresses flood hazards, and that is reviewed annually with respect to flood-prone areas. (Id. at subd. (a).)
- A conservation element that addresses water supply and may cover “[p]revention, control and correction of the erosion of soils, beaches and shores”. (Id. at subd. (d).)
- An open space element that provides for “long-range preservation and conservation of” open

space lands “for public health and safety, including, but not limited to, areas which require special management or regulation because of hazardous or special conditions such as ... unstable soil areas, flood plains, watersheds, areas presenting high fire risks, areas required for the protection of water quality and water reservoirs and areas required for the protection and enhancement of air quality.” (Id. at §§ 65560(b)(4); 65563.)

The Governor’s Office of Planning and Research is currently updating the general plan guidelines which will include resources, data, tools and model policies.

Using these elements as a starting point, the general plan guidelines update will include a specific set of recommendations for incorporating climate change discussions into a community’s general plan. This guidance is crucial for providing specific guidance to local governments on how they can plan in ways that will create a more resilient region.

Housing Element Reviews: The housing element State law requires each city and county to adopt a general plan containing at least seven mandatory elements including housing. Unlike the other general plan elements, the housing element is required to be updated every four, five or eight years, when it is subject to detailed statutory requirements and mandatory review by HCD. A housing element update may trigger a revision to other parts of the general plan to



ensure consistency between the elements. Such revisions are a good opportunity to incorporate consideration of climate impacts in affected parts of the general plan. Housing elements have been mandatory portions of local general plans since 1969. This reflects the statutory recognition that housing is a matter of statewide importance and cooperation between government and the private sector is critical to attainment of the State’s housing goals. Work is ongoing to ensure that climate considerations are incorporated more holistically in housing elements.

IMPROVE ALIGNMENT OF EXISTING PROGRAMS AND INVESTMENTS

The state administers a variety of funding programs related to land use and community development. Many of these programs have eligible activities related to climate adaptation or have evaluation criteria providing incentive for actions, activities and outcomes related to climate change and sustainability. For example, many programs promote infill development or development targeting greenhouse gas reduction. State and federal funding sources are absolutely critical levers for developing bold solutions to threats posed by climate change in California’s communities; the following programs are a few programs that help highlight the opportunity to align investments with climate adaptation goals.

Affordable Housing and Sustainable

Communities Program (AHSC): SGC develops and oversees the implementation of this innovative program that funds housing, transportation,

infrastructure, and land conservation projects. These investments are a key player in shifting the dynamics around land use and community development, as they show the transformational success that holistic projects can have on regions. HCD implements the interagency effort to fund projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions through transit-oriented housing and infrastructure, while the Department of Conservation implements the Sustainable Agricultural Lands Conservation Program to preserve prime working lands and promote compact development. AHSC incorporates climate resiliency as a threshold item that all applicants must prove in order to be considered for funding, but many of the projects address deep vulnerabilities to climate impacts; for example, they incorporate green infrastructure to cool urban heat islands, efficiently use water and energy, and provide resilient housing for vulnerable populations.

Community Development Block Grant

Program (CDBG): The State and some smaller, non-entitlement jurisdictions administer federal funds through CDBG for a variety of housing and community development activities, including housing rehabilitation, public infrastructure, public facilities and economic development.

State and federal funding sources are absolutely critical levers for developing bold solutions to threats posed by climate change in California’s communities.



Existing grants were reprogrammed to address urgent drought needs, and \$5 million was made available for temporary subsistence payments to prevent or mitigate homelessness due to the drought. This funding is one example of utilizing flexible funding sources to address urgent climate impacts, but efforts are ongoing to make CDBG more effective in realizing a long-term vision for resilience in communities across California.

Multifamily Housing Program: The Multifamily Housing Program and other state housing programs assist the new construction, rehabilitation and preservation of housing for lower income households. Program criteria typically include points for adaptive reuse, infill, proximity to amenities and sustainable building methods. These grants—typically administered cyclically—build resiliency by providing vulnerable populations with resilient housing. HCD is working to align these investments with adaptation principles more explicitly.

National Disaster Resiliency Competition (NDRC): California received \$70.3 million through the NDRC, an innovative new competitive grant program administered by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development. The NDRC was designed to provide grants to communities to rebuild in a more resilient way following major disaster.

California’s NDRC application was undertaken through an incredibly broad collaborative effort led by Tuolumne County, OPR, the U.S. Forest Service, the California Environmental Protection

Agency, the Governor’s Office of Emergency Services, CalFire, HCD and the Sierra Institute, but involving many other federal, state, regional, and local entities. It seeks to address the devastation left by the Rim Fire, the third largest wildfire in California’s history by recovering resiliently according to a novel definition of resilience. The NDRC application proposed that “a resilient community is able to resist and rapidly recover from disasters or other shocks with minimal outside assistance. Reducing current and future risk is essential to the long-term vitality, economic well-being, and security of all communities. By identifying future risk and vulnerabilities, resilient recovery planning can maximize preparedness, save lives, and bring benefits to a community long after recovery projects are complete.”

This vision for resilience is being implemented through a broad range of initiatives that can serve as a model for sustainable natural resource management and economic development by linking forest ecosystems and rural communities more tightly.



The National Disaster Resiliency Competition is a **\$1 BILLION** program designed to provide grants to communities to rebuild in a more resilient way following major disasters.



ENHANCE OUTREACH, CAPACITY, IMPLEMENTATION AND OUTCOMES

Local capacity to implement planning and administer funding programs is essential to state planning, regulatory and funding functions. Without local capacity, planning is not successfully carried out and program goals are not achieved or maintained. At the same time, many local governments may have dwindling to no resources to handle the increasingly complex nature of state planning, regulatory and funding functions. To address this need, the state and other are building planning and implementation capacity for local governments and others through more readily usable tools such as utilizing existing human resources and robust training to complement local governments efforts and strengthening regional coordination and collaboration. The following efforts represent a sampling of outreach efforts undertaken by the State, though these only presage more robust and engaging initiatives.

Regional Action: Local, regional, state government and many other organizations are mobilizing to create collaborative partnerships that address climate adaptation at a local scale. The Alliance of Regional Collaboratives for Climate Adaptation (ARRCA) (see www.arccacalifornia.org) was developed in 2012 to help prepare the many unique regions around California for the potential extreme events such as flooding, heat waves, and fires. Groups like ARCCA support the development of policies and programs at the State level and help create a more collaborative relationship between local governments and the State.

Adaptation Planning Guide (APG): While the APG was released in 2012, it continues to be an instrumental resource in supporting local government planning. It has helped dozens of jurisdictions go through the planning process and better understand potential policies and programs available to address climate change impacts and the vulnerability of their communities. Together with the Cal-Adapt (www.cal-adapt.org) visualization tool, the APG is a decision support tool that can be used to create vulnerability assessments, outreach plans, adaptation plans, climate change policy and metrics for monitoring success. Efforts to update the APG and ensure its continued use, especially in local hazard mitigation planning, are underway.

CivicSpark: CivicSpark is Governor Brown’s AmeriCorps program dedicated to building capacity for local governments to address climate change. Each year, in 9 regions throughout California, 48 CivicSpark members work closely with local governments to implement climate, energy, and sustainability projects, supporting over 90 cities, schools, and other public agencies. In its first year, CivicSpark assisted over 86 local government agencies, completing mitigation and adaptation projects on topics including sustainable transportation, energy efficiency, solar procurement, urban forestry, sea level rise, climate action plan implementation, and GHG inventories.

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Next Steps

To better address climate adaptation objectives, the state must continue to evaluate the progress and effectiveness of action to revise steps forward appropriately. The Land Use and Community Development sector necessitates a broad approach across planning and regulation as well alignment of state resources and expanding state, regional and local capacity to carry out planning, regulation and funding resources. This plan lays out key suggestions and commitments for State action. The comprehensive list of next steps for the State can be found in Appendix B; this section highlights a selection—not all—of the determined actions to implement adaptation in the Land Use and Community Development sector.

COORDINATE PLANNING, POLICY, REQUIREMENTS AND REGULATIONS

Current planning and requirements should reflect climate change adaptation in a more coordinated manner. State agencies are working to improve guidance and support for local governments to enhance resilience through land use planning and community development. Below are examples of how the State will build on key elements presented in the preceding “Current Actions” section to guide future work.

General Plan Guidelines Update Coordination with SB 379 Implementation: OPR is currently preparing a comprehensive update to the General Plan Guidelines. The update will include the state’s recommendations on how local governments can plan for climate change. A key effort moving forward will be making sure that the update supports the implementation of Senate Bill 379 (SB 379). Signed by Governor Brown in 2015, SB 379 requires local jurisdictions to address climate adaptation and resiliency strategies in

their local hazard mitigation plans or in the safety element of their general plans by 2022. OPR and the Office for Emergency Services (CalOES) will coordinate with other state agencies to help support local government integration of climate change vulnerability, adaptation, and hazard mitigation discussions. By making sure that CEQA and general plan guidance are compatible and consistent, the State will make sure local decision-makers have resources for the development of comprehensive strategies to address potential climate change impacts.

Other efforts include collaborating with local governments, across state agencies, federal government, and stakeholders to address aspects of the building code that might be changed to make California housing more resilient and evaluate housing element law for additional adaptation benefits.

A key focus in the coordination area will be to build on cross-sector relationships to deal with sea-level rise, wildfires, drought, and flooding. The



lead agencies in the Land Use and Community Development sector are committed to working together with agencies making contributions to the Ocean and Coastal Resources and Ecosystems sector, the Forestry sector, and the Water sector.

IMPROVE ALIGNMENT OF EXISTING PROGRAMS AND INVESTMENTS

Greater alignment will enable state to leverage its experience and statewide perspective gained through delivering local assistance programs, planning and other work. State agencies can evaluate programs, propose changes and share solutions that work to improve adaptation to climate change. Organizations like the Alliance of Regional Collaboratives for Climate Adaptation (ARCCA) and convenings such as the California Adaptation Forum (CAF) support the internal conversation by providing case studies of where certain programs and investments are working well. Currently many departmental programs are designed in response to statute and from public participation processes with various immediate competing needs and issues that lack a comprehensive and coordinated approach. Future steps will focus on an evaluation of existing programs, coordination among state agencies, coordination with select external partner organizations, research and policy development on salient topics and recommendations for alignment to improve efficiency and effectiveness from the perspective of climate adaptation.

HCD is committed to aligning its investments and programs discussed in “Current Actions” with the principles discussed in this plan. Appendix B

details the processes that HCD will undertake to promote resilience in its ongoing work.

ENHANCE OUTREACH, CAPACITY, IMPLEMENTATION AND OUTCOMES

The state cannot achieve its long term climate change adaptation and safeguarding priorities without deep involvement by local and regional interests throughout the state. Local planning, policy and implementation efforts aligned with State goals will be crucial for California to achieve its desired policy goals.

Associated funding can also increase the potential for success in aligning local and State policy goals. The State can expand its support of local efforts by providing technical assistance, funding and capacity building resources. Appendix B details the many next steps that the State will take; the following items represent highlights from that table:

Support Capacity Building Through Innovative Programs:

CivicSpark has proven to be a major success in providing local governments the ability to address climate change. This year, CivicSpark has innovated this year by placing fellows at the Air Resources Board and the High Speed Rail Authority to improve communication and collaboration with local governments. New practices to enhance outreach will be identified and expanded upon. Exploring expansions of

Local planning, policy and implementation efforts aligned with State goals will be crucial for California to achieve its desired policy goals.



the CivicSpark model, as well as building off the incredible work done by the California Conservation Corps for resilience, can inform future efforts to build local capacity.

Develop Regional Strategies: Regional working groups (state agencies, regional organizations, local jurisdictions, advocates, and other stakeholders) like ARCCA can better identify barriers to the implementation of State planning priorities and climate adaptation, and identify key areas of regional concern. The 2017 update to Safeguarding California offers a great opportunity to mesh State policy with local and regional visions for resilience. Research from California’s Fourth Climate Change Assessment can inform and strengthen these efforts.

Enhance the Clearinghouse of Best Practices and Strategies: As part of implementing Senate Bill 246, OPR will establish a clearinghouse for adaptation plans and guides from across the state. The clearinghouse, called the Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resilience Program (ICARP) will also serve as the point of contact for climate change adaptation issues and work with other state agencies, federal partners and local/regional partners to develop, update and maintain the tools necessary to plan for the impacts of climate change across the state. This effort will be informed by the information gathered from annual reports on general plan implementation, the OPR Annual Planning Survey, other State actions, federal partnerships, local assistance, and regional working groups.

Better Coordinate and Implement Sustainable

Communities Strategies: Around the state, Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) must prepare a “sustainable communities strategy” (SCS) as an integral part of its regional transportation plan (RTP). The SCS contains land use, housing, and transportation strategies that, if implemented, would allow the region to meet its GHG emission reduction targets. Better coordination can occur with the regional councils of governments and state agencies to incorporate climate change vulnerability and adaptation measures and associated implementation of the SCS for each region in the state. For example, monitoring RTP, SCS, Housing Elements, and other land use documents for their progress in implementation would be a key state to assess progress. Also, the state can play a coordination role in expanding vulnerability assessments for incorporation in future growth scenarios. Additionally, a process to establish and maintain key contacts and develop and implement strategies to align state, regional and local policies and resources could be created.

Develop Rural Strategies: Rural communities have housing, transit, and economic development needs that differ from those of cities and other urbanized areas. State agencies will work with rural communities and regions to take these differences into account and address them in a robust, comprehensive manner in state adaptation guidance and policy.



Develop and Pursue Outreach Strategies for Vulnerable Populations: Utilizing partnerships with local and regional organizations, the state can play a role in improving community engagement and education about climate adaptation with vulnerable populations, including disadvantaged communities and special needs populations. Outreach can consider innovative partnerships, equitable access to information and advanced technologies. The state can play a role in developing a demonstration project for outreach and disseminate tools and lessons learned among regional partners.

Better Coordinate and Communicate with Tribal Governments: Tribal governments in California are making important strides in climate change adaptation, as many have successfully undertaken important initiatives with the help of federal funding from the Department of the Interior. OPR and CNRA are committed to establishing more formal and regular processes to communicate, coordinate, and consult with tribal governments to promote resilience. OPR will include tribal representation in an advisory council it forms for adaptation purposes, while CNRA will also establish an advisory body for the update to *Safeguarding California*.

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Monitoring and Evaluation

The Adaptation Planning Guide companion document “Defining Local and Regional Impacts” overviews questions that can help localities evaluate their own adaptive capacity. These questions illustrate how the State can work with local governments to track the local and regional progress of adaptation efforts. Selections from “Defining Local and Regional Impacts” below show a possible approach for this monitoring effort:

- Collaboration of efforts: To maximize efficiency and efficacy, have local planning efforts related to addressing climate change impacts been linked with efforts to address public health, economic, and social equity efforts in the community? Is there local involvement with state and federal agencies to promote support?
- Community-wide involvement: Has a local network/committee been formed, or an existing committee used, to work on climate change impacts and adaptation efforts? Does this committee include representation from a broad array of agencies, organizations (local and regional, public health, emergency responders, non-profits), community members (residents, employers, and business owners), and members of groups who may be most sensitive to climate change? Are local employers and business associations participating in local efforts to address climate change and health and socioeconomic impacts upon employees?



- **Education:** Are public education and community outreach efforts related to climate change impacts and adaptation underway and are they accessible to diverse groups and through a diversity of agencies and media? Can they be combined with public education and community outreach efforts on other issues? Are special efforts made to address the participation of disadvantaged communities? Are there educational programs available to familiarize these communities with governmental functions and to empower them to participate in their own governance?
- **Use of other agencies' information:** Does the local health department or department responsible for emergency preparedness have community-wide assessments of the location of the most sensitive populations, such as the elderly, persons with disabilities/special needs, immigrants and non-English speaking residents, and others who might lack material resources and or have physical limitations?

In addition, metrics can also be used to indicate the effectiveness of actions at a state synoptic level. While they are not as comprehensive as the approach suggested in the APG document, they provide key starting points for a similar monitoring of adaptation progress. These metrics fall largely into one of two distinct categories:

Sustainable Communities: Strategically addressing the needs of existing populations and accommodating future growth is important

to climate adaptation. State, regional and local policies and programs are increasingly directed toward avoiding hazard areas or encouraging priority areas such as infill, near transit and disadvantaged communities. Evaluating the results and effectiveness of these efforts is essential to increasing awareness and improving future strategies.

Outreach and Capacity Building: Effective implementation maximizes the state's planning, regulations and programs. Actual outcomes of technical assistance and collaboration can be monitored through performance measures such as local adoption of plans, regulations and funding applications.

Metrics in these two categories also provide an opportunity to broadly assess progress in working to implement the proposed principles for land use and community development.

State, regional and local policies and programs are increasingly directed toward avoiding hazard areas or encouraging priority areas such as infill, near transit and disadvantaged communities.



Table: Metrics for Monitoring and Evaluating Adaptation Progress

	Sustainability and Choice	Economic Development	Location and Connectivity	Existing Communities and Resiliency	Innovative	Community Led Capacity	Awareness and Responsiveness	Collaboration	Improved Data
Sustainable Communities									
Units produced and preserved by Type/density, affordability in targeted growth areas (infill, TPA, PDA, etc)	X	X	X						
Units approved by location/hazard area (e.g., SB 1241 subdivision in fire hazard areas, AB 162 Flood)			X	X	X				X
Amount of Converted/preserved agricultural, open space and natural resource land	x	x	x						
Percent of state resources invested in disadvantaged communities	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Percent of state resources invested within a ½ mile of transit	x	x	x	x	X				
Percent of vulnerable populations in hazard areas/change over time	x		x	x					
Outreach and Capacity Building									
# of Jurisdictions that have climate adaptations measures (or elements) in their general plans	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
# of Jurisdictions updating land use, safety and conservation elements to address DAC, Fire and Flood	X		X						X
# of rural jurisdictions applying for climate adaptation related funding	X		x	x	x	x			



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Land Use and Community Development

APPENDIX A: CURRENT ACTIONS

Coordinate Planning, Policy, Requirements and Regulations

AGENCY	ACTIONS
OPR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue preparation of the Environmental Goals and Policy Report. The EGPR will provide an overview of the state’s environmental goals, keys steps to achieving these goals, and develop a framework of metrics and indicators to help inform decision making, at all levels, to help track progress toward reaching these goals <p>Timing: 2015-2016 Priority: High</p>
OPR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue preparation of the General Plan Guidelines. The Governor’s Office of Planning and Research has been engaged in a thorough update of the General Plan Guidelines (GPG). The new GPG will include resources, data, tools, and model policies to help cities and counties update their general plans, and has been informed by extensive outreach and collaboration. <p>Timing: 2015-2016 Priority: High</p>
HCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue preparation of the State Housing Plan. The plan will include a housing needs assessment and policy framework with activities such as climate change, housing conditions, efficiency and growth priorities <p>Timing: 2015-2016 Priority: Medium</p>
HCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue the review of housing elements of the general plan and preparation of the regional housing needs assessments. The housing element generally contains a Housing needs assessment, including projected needs (RHNA), inventory of resources and constraints and a detailed action plan. <p>Timing: Ongoing Priority: Medium</p>
HCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue implementation of State Housing Law: Cal Green and Building Standards. The State Housing Law (SHL) Program was established to assure the availability of affordable housing and uniform statewide code enforcement; to protect the health, safety, and general welfare of the public and occupants of housing and buildings accessory thereto. To fulfill this obligation the SHL Program may propose building standards, to implement legislation as regulations. The program has limited oversight authority of the day- to- day application of state laws, regulations, and code enforcement by a city, county, city and county building, housing, health, and fire department or fire district. <p>Timing: Tri-annually and Intervening Years Priority: High</p>



Improve Alignment of Existing Programs and Investments

AGENCY	ACTIONS
OPR and HCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement awards from the National Disaster Resiliency Competition. Grants to be awarded to Tuolumne County and other partners to implement a resiliency and sustainability pilot program for forested watershed areas at risk of catastrophic wildfire. <p>Timing: 2015-2016 Priority: High</p>
HCD and SGC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue utilization of existing funding to promote environmental related goals such as infill, sustainability and climate change. Programs include the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities, Community Development Block Grant, Dry Well Relocation, Drought Related Rental Assistance, Housing Related Parks, Multifamily Housing Program and Infill Infrastructure Grant Program <p>Timing: Annually Priority: Medium</p>

Enhance Outreach, Capacity, Implementation and Outcomes

AGENCY	ACTIONS
OPR, CalFire, DWR and HCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Track general plan updates associated with housing element updates. Various mandates to update general plan are tied to the housing element law schedule. For example, the land use element must be updated for disadvantaged communities. Other topics include flood and fire. The 5th cycle updates of the housing element are approaching completion which means so should the other general plan amendments. <p>Timing: 2015-2016 Priority: High</p>
HCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand role in implementation of the housing element. HCD will be starting up efforts on the implementation of housing elements, including improved reporting and data, rezoning of higher density sites and expanded outreach and assistance to local governments/ <p>Timing: 2015-2019 Priority: Medium</p>
OPR, HCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore various models and strategies to expand local planning and implementation capacity including CIVIC Spark <p>Timing: 2016 Priority: High</p>
OPR, SGC, HCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve Regional Collaboration through approaches such as ARCCA. Through the development of the NDRC application, HCD, OPR, CalEPA, CalFIRE and Tuolumne County are engaging the regional resiliency and climate action collaboratives <p>Timing: 2015-2018 Priority: High</p>



**APPENDIX B:
NEXT STEPS**

Coordinate Planning, Policy, Requirements and Regulations

AGENCY	ACTIONS
OPR, HCD DWR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue on-going state level planning and guideline activities such as the EGPR, General Plan Guidelines, State Housing Plan, California Water Plan and State Transportation Plan Timing: Ongoing Priority: High
OPR, CalOES, Other Agencies	To implement SB 379, OPR and the Office for Emergency Services (CalOES) will coordinate with other state agencies to help support local government integration of climate change vulnerability, adaptation, and hazard mitigation discussions. Communication and coordination with local governments will lead to dissemination of relevant resources. Timing: By 2017 Priority: High
HCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek modifications to housing element law. Housing element law involves many connections to climate adaptation. However, statute could provide more clarity. Specific areas to enhance include the housing needs assessment, sites inventory and RHNA methodology. Steps include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Discuss potential changes in housing element working group Timing: 2016-2017 Priority: Medium
HCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate and revise building standards to better address climate adaptation, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Conduct working group on existing and potential standards relative to climate change o Prepare modification for stakeholder input o Carry out building standard process Timing: 2016-2018 Priority: Medium



Improve Alignment of Existing Programs and Investments

AGENCY	ACTIONS
HCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out evaluation of programs to align with climate change objectives, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Develop evaluation criteria for climate adaptation, including cross-sectoral benefits, vulnerable population, application streamlining and opportunities to foster flexibility and innovation o Coordination with other state agencies and departments o Carry out evaluation and modifications to programs <p>Timing: Bi-annually Priority: Medium</p>
HCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect HCD and other state invested properties from climate change, including special needs populations, mobile home and manufactured homes, by taking actions that reduce climate risk, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o CollectING GIS Layers o ConductING Spatial Analysis and Prepare Summary Report o DevelopING Resiliency Action Plan <p>Timing: 2015-2016 Priority: High</p>

Enhance Outreach, Capacity, Implementation and Outcomes

AGENCY	ACTIONS
OPR, HCD, CalFire, Other Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue National Disaster Resiliency Competition or other related efforts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Coordinate through an interagency Advisory Committee <p>Timing: Ongoing Priority: High</p>
OPR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate implementation of SB 246 (Chapter 606, statutes of 2015) through efforts such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Preparing to establish the Integrated Climate Adaptation Resiliency Program (e.g., tools and guidance, coordinating state agency support to local and regional efforts, informing state programs) o Establishing an advisory council to support OPR in coordinating state, regional and local agencies o Developing a clearinghouse of climate adaption information <p>Timing: 2015-2017 Priority: High</p>
OPR, HCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPR will track progress in amendments to local general plans and consult with HCD to explore options for improvement prior to the next housing element revision.



Enhance Outreach, Capacity, Implementation and Outcomes - continued

OPR, HCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue efforts to assist in the preparation of general plan amendments related to climate change and disadvantaged communities, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Conduct survey of local governments and collect updates o Disseminate updates and planning resources o Re-survey to track progress o Prepare strategy to assist with implementation <p>Timing: 2015-2017 Priority: High</p>
HCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand implementation, outreach and performance tracking. HCD, as part of its expanding implementation efforts, could seek partnerships with other agencies to complement outreach efforts and strengthen housing and community development outcomes related to climate adaptation. Part of this function would include improving performance tracking such as units built by affordability and geography (e.g., transit priority areas, fire and flood hazard areas). Specific steps include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Initial HCD outreach program development and carry through o Agency outreach and input (post GP Guidelines) o Expanded program <p>Timing: 2016 Priority: Medium</p>
HCD, CNRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCD and CNRA will collaboratively explore rural issues related to climate change with partner agencies. <p>Timing: Initiate in 2016 and on-going</p>
OPR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore and carry out local capacity building, such as Civic Spark, including a focus on disadvantaged communities <p>Timing: 2016 and Ongoing</p>
HCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance regional collaboration. Regional governments undertake many complex planning functions and could benefit from a state role such as coordination, assistance and other collaboration. Potential topic areas include SCS implementation and resiliency and equity planning. <p>Timing: 2015 and Ongoing</p>